

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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1. An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:
- an anterior portion comprised of a viewing element, said viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power;
 - a posterior portion comprised of a viewing element, said viewing elements mounted to move relative to each other along the optical axis in response to force generated by the ciliary muscle of the eye;
 - a retention portion comprised of a first retention member attached to the anterior portion and a free end sized and oriented to contact a portion of the lens capsule such that extrusion of the implanted lens through the lens capsule opening is inhibited.
2. The lens of Claim 1, wherein said retention portion is configured to displace the anterior aspect of the lens capsule anteriorly from said anterior viewing element and thereby prevent contact between said lens and an iris of said eye.
3. The lens of Claim 1, wherein said retention portion further comprises a second retention member having a fixed end attached to the anterior portion and a free end sized and oriented to contact a portion of the lens capsule, said fixed ends of said first and second retention members being attached to said viewing element of said anterior portion.
4. The lens of Claim 3, wherein said lens further comprises an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens, and said first and second retention portions are arranged 180 degrees apart from each other about said optical axis of said lens.
5. The lens of Claim 1, wherein said retention portion further comprises an opening formed therein to permit fluid flow therethrough.
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6. An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said eye comprising a lens capsule having a capsule opening for receiving said lens, said lens comprising:

a posterior portion comprised of a posterior viewing element;

an anterior portion comprised of an anterior viewing element, said anterior viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power, said viewing elements mounted to move relative to each other along the optical axis in response to force generated by the ciliary muscle of the eye; said anterior portion adapted to contact portions of the lens capsule while being spaced from the lens capsule in at least one location so as to provide a fluid flow channel that extends from a region between said viewing elements to a region outside said capsule.

7. The lens of Claim 6, wherein said anterior portion comprises an anterior biasing element connected to a periphery of said anterior viewing element so that said periphery of said anterior viewing element is spaced from an inner surface of the lens capsule upon implantation of said lens, and said fluid flow channel is defined by said periphery, said anterior biasing element, said inner surface of said lens capsule and said capsule opening.

8. The lens of Claim 7, further comprising a first retention member having a fixed end connected to said periphery of said anterior viewing element and a free end spaced from said fixed end, said fluid flow channel being defined by said periphery of said anterior viewing element, said anterior biasing element, said first retention member, said inner surface of said lens capsule and said capsule opening.

9. The lens of Claim 6, wherein:

said anterior portion comprises an anterior biasing element connected to a periphery of said anterior viewing element via first and second transition members extending from said periphery;

said lens further comprises first and second retention members each having a fixed end connected to said periphery of said anterior viewing element and a free end spaced from said fixed end;

each of said first and second transition members is located between and angularly spaced from said first and second retention members; and

at least one of said transition members and said anterior biasing element is adapted to contact an inner surface of said lens capsule near said capsule opening and thereby maintain said periphery of said anterior viewing element in spaced relation to said inner surface of said lens capsule;

said fluid flow channel being defined by said periphery, said transition members, said retention members, said inner surface and said anterior opening.

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